TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

SCHOUVALOFF'S REAL MISSION.

Futile Efforts to Turn the Czar Toward Peace.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Austrian Ministers Define Their Position.

ENGLAND AND THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Terrible Riot in Blackburn-Burning and Wrecking Houses.

HOEDEL'S CRIME.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, May 15, 1878.

The HERALD correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:-"I have received from the best authority an item of news which will throw some light on the present situation and explain many things in the recent negotiations which are not now understood

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

"The following is, according to my informant, the true version of the mission of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg:-The Emperor alone holds out for war, and it was with the idea of bringing fresh influence to bear on him that a pretext was devised to bring back Count Schouvaloff, who is known to be in favor of a peaceful set-

URGING PEACE ON THE CZAR.

"Count Schouvaloff came and has had several interviews with the Czar, urging his views with great force and pointing out the advantages of an amicable settlement that would enable Russia to consolidate her conquests and prepare for future emergencies. He said all that could be said on the side of peace, without losing sight of the fact that war with England would still be one of the possibilities of the near future.

NO IMPRESSION MADE.

"He has not as yet succeeded in making any impression on the Emperor's mind, although aided by the fact that the Empress and her entourage are in favor of peace. He does not give up all hope, however, and will continue his efforts for some time longer.

WILL YIELD NOTHING TO ENGLAND.

"The Emperor thinks that the influence and dignity of Russia would suffer if she conceded what England demands, and that England would gain correspondingly. He is, therefore, willing to take the chances of a protracted war, so that if England expects to gain her point it must be at enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure, which will make the gain as dear as possible.

THE CZAR DETERMINED.

"Count Schouvaloff's interviews with the Czar have all been private, no third person being present at any of them. He found His Majesty very determined, and not disposed to yield a single point to England. He is fully convinced of his ability to hold his own, and to make England a considerable loser by any resort to actual war.

CONSULTING GORTSCHAROFF.

"Prince Gortschakoff is better. Count Schouvaloff had an interview of an hour's duration with him recently in regard to the political situation, and reported the result of his interviews with the Czar."

NEARING STAMBOUL

A Times special from San Stefano says:-"All the troops here will move within a few days into camp on rising ground two miles and a half nearer

INDIANS BY ANOTHER ROUTE.

A special to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says a rumor is spreading that England is sending 30,000 men from India to Lake Van to threaten the Russians in the Caucasus. This needs confirma-

VERY UNLIKE PEACE.

Advices from Constantinople report that thirtytwo battalions of Russian reinforcements have arrived at San Stefano.

NO RETREAT ON ADRIANOPLE. A special despatch from Constantinople says the arrangement concerning the ortresses has lailed, in consequence of the St. Petersburg government disapproving General Todleben's projected retreat to Adriancple. The position of Sadyk Pacha, President of the Turkish Cabinet Council, is couse-

DELAY ABOUT THE PORTRESSES. Constantinople advices indicate that despite General Todjeben's efforts the Porte will not evac nate Varna and Batoum. Shumla will probably be surrendered, partly as satisfaction to the Rusmans and partly because it ceased to be of great importance since the Russians established themselves on its line of communication with Varua. Moreover, the thirty battailons of regulars now in Shumia are believed to be more useful at

REASONS FOR THE DEMAND Military critics assert that in case of war, if the British and Turks hold Varna and Batoum, the Russians must withdraw from the Thracian Peninsula and from the Erzeroum and Trebizonde line, and that this accounts for General Todieben's insistence, even at the risk of prejudicing the nego-

Chief was that he might rescue the army from the

state that the disturbances are spreading. Large mbers of Albanians are joining.

CALLING NEW BULGARIA TO ARMS. The Greeks in New Bulgaria, who are also greatly satisfied, have just received new occasion for alarm in an attempt of the Russian authorities to enror them under the general conscription now being enforced throughout Bulgaria.

WILL AUSTRIA OCCUPY BOSNIA? In the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday Prince Auersperg. President of the Austrian Cabinet Council, in reply to an interpediation respecting the alleged intention to occupy Bosnia Herzegovina, said the views of the government were unchanged, either regarding the end or the

ALL LEFT TO THE CONGRESS. The government, while striving to secure in Bos nia and Herzegovina a state of things which would prevent a periodical recurrence of disturbances which injure Austria, has never intended to withdraw the question from the consideration of the Congress which may be convoked for the settle-

NO SEPARATE ALLIANCES.

They have never sought to solve this part of the question by co-operation with any single Power.
All reports to the contrary are unfounded.

GUARDING AUSTRIAN INTERESTS. In the Hungarian Chambers yesterday M. Tisza the Premier, stated, during the discussion on the vote of 60,000,000 florins, that the government only guarded the interests of Austro-Hungary, for the sake of which several points in the Treaty of Sar Stefano must be modified.

"PEACEFULLY OR OTHERWISE." "As our interests," he said, "are also the inter ests of Europe, we will defend them with Europe peacefully if we can; if not, by other means."

AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Austrian occupation of Bosnia seems to be talked about as a foregone conclusion. In some quarters it is regarded as part of a comprehensive scheme for the settlement of the Eastern question, but the Austrians themselves claim that it is an economic necessity to get rid of the Bosnian refugees with out again subjecting them to outrages of the Mo. edans and rendering Bosnia the scene of renewed civil war and rapine

UNMANAGEABLE BOSNIANS. Besides the expenses of maintaining the refugees the latter are now becoming difficult to control. They are committing numerous depredations in Croatia. Numbers of them have been found armed with breech-loaders. Stringent measures have been adopted for restraining and disarming them. WILL NOT IMITATE BUSSIA.

M. Tisza also said the objections to the treaty related as much to the stipulations affecting the eastern as western half of the Balkan neninsula and those oft-repeated insinuations of an intention on the part of the government to follow the policy occupation in the West an compensation by allowing things to take their course in the East had never had the slightest loundation. RECEIVED WITH CHEERS.

This declaration was received with cheers. The credit will probably be voted by a large majority. ISOLATING BUCHAREST.

Reports are current at Vienna of tresh complications in Roumania. It is stated that the Russian Eleventh army corps has been pressed forward during the past week so as to entirely isolate Bucharest from Little Wallachia, where the Roumanian army is concentrated.

PRINCE CHARBES IN DIPPICULTIES. Russian diplomatic representative used every effort to prevent Prince Charles from going to the army, but the latter's position has been ren dered intolerable by the military and political con trol assumed by the Russians in the capital and

throughout the country. SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA It is asserted that the Russians are urging the Roumanians to refuse to pay taxes and to dethrone and a Catholic, but that popular feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Prince.

LOOKING TO AUSTRIA The Roumanians are looking anxiously to Austria who does not seem disposed, for the present at least, to go beyond the concentration of troops and strengthening of fortresses on the Transvivanian

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS Lord Hartington's resolution that no forces be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, save within India, without the sanction of Parliament indicates the determination of the opposition in the House of Commons to make a united attack on what is generally conceded to be the most vulnera

ble point of the government's policy. DELAY FAVORS THE GOVERNMENT. Delay, however, seems to entirely favor the govtion occurs in a fortnight, or, as the Daity News states, next Monday, by either date the probable effect of Count Schouvaloff's journey many liberals will hesitate to hamper the government on the brink of war by an adverse vote, while a favorable issue would be so acceptable to a majority of the people as to entirely obscure any question of technical irregularity or want of due consideration for the right of Parliament.

THE CABINET AGREES TO DISCUSS IE. In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote agreed to a discussion on Monday next of Lord Hartington's resolution that the Crown raise or keep no forces in time of peace save within India without Parliament's sanction.

PAWCETT WITHDRAWS. Mr. Fawcett has withdrawn the notice which he gave on the 9th inst, that on going into Committee of Supply on the supplementary estimates he would move that the House disapproves the summoning of Indian troops to Malta without first communicating that intention to Parliament.

Prince Labanoff, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in Constanti

TERRIBLE RIOT IN BLACKBURN.

Serious rioting began at Blackburn vesterday evening. Thousands of the lowest class of operatives, including women, paraded the streets, mak ing violent demonstrations.

BURNING DOWN HOUSES, The residence of Colonel Jackson, chairman of the Masters' Association, was burned to the ground. The same mob attempted to burn Jackson's m The residence of Alderman Hornby was partially wrecked, and the windows of all the mills in the

SOLDIERS CALLED OUT. A strong force of infantry from Preston arrived. and a troop of cavalry is c. ming. THE STREETS CLEARED.

The infantry and cavalry cleared the streets, but great destruction was committed before their arrival. Colonel Jackson and his wife barely escaped in a cab. Aiderman Hornby was injured, being struck by stones while remonstrating with the rioters.

The meeting at Manchester yesterday between the cotton masters' and operatives' representatives failed to accomplish anything. The masters declined all the operatives' proposals, which were to arburate to work four days per week at ten per cent reduction, or five days at five per cent reduction, or to submit cutright to a reduction of five per cent. The Masters' Committee adhered to their orighal demand of ten per cent reduction outright.

HOEDEL'S MADNESS, The Daily News' Borlin correspondent telegraphs as ollows :- "The indignation and excitement over the attack on the Emperor on Saturday last has increased rather than subsided; but, except the North German Gazette, all the newspapers counsel calmness and avoidance of rash measures of reprisal upon the social democrats. This tone fairly represents public senti-

REPUSING TO APPLACE. In the Rolchstag yesterday two socialists openly invited rebuke by refusing to join in loyal cheers which the President of the Chamber proposed, but

ONE ACCOMPLICE SUSPECTED. It is reported that one accomplice is suspected, an a detective is now in Leipsic looking him up.

CAPTURE OF VERA SASSULITOR. correspondent of the Daily News Paris says a telegram received from St. Peters burg asserts that Vera Sassulttch, the woman wh attempted to assassinate General Trepoff and was resuburbs, and was arrested.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS The Committee on Treaty of the Postal Congress gram for letters and two francs per kilogram for other correspondence as compensation to the United States for transcontinental service. The report will probably not be opposed in the Congress, which re-

OBSTRUCTING SUNDAY CLOSING. The House of Commons sat from four o'clock Manday evening until thirty-five minutes past nine o'clock yesterday morning. The House was most of the time in committee on the Irish Sunday Closing bill, which various Irish members obstructed. EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

terrible explosion has occurred at an ammunition manufactory in the Rue Berenger, Paris. The building was completely shattered. A serious fire controlled. The number of victims by the explosion s unknown, but believed to be considerable.

GILMORE'S BAND. Gilmore's Band met with a cordial reception at their first concert in St. George's Hall yesterday afternoon. They will repeat their performance to-night.

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTER. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that he learns that Mr. Rivers Wilson is about to be appointed Egyptian Finance Minister.

CONQUEST OF KASHGAR.

News from Pekin received in Calcutta states that the Chinese Official Gazette unnounces the complete reconquest of Kashgar.

ASSASSINATION IN JAPAN. Despatches from Yokohama report that M. Okubo, Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated. The nurderer has been arrested.

PATE WELTER The weather yesterday was fair in London and victnity.

A WARM RECEPTION.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PREPARING AGAINST A FENIAN INVASION-PREPARATIONS AT ALL EXPOSED POINTS.

Further important despatches are said to have been received by the government to-day from their agents along the frontier with respect to Fenian movements, and some excitement is manifested in this city consequence of orders which have been issued by the Militia Department. Preparations are being made from one end of the Dominion to the other for soast and frontier defence. It would appear that it is the intention of the government to be fully prepared for all emergencies.

GUNBOATS FOR THE LAKES. Four gunboats, armed with twenty-nine pound guns and manued with twenty-lour gunners, are orlered to the River St. Clair and lakes Erie and On-

All the milita on the frontier are being supplied with arms and ball cartridges, and the interior milital have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to the front at a moment's notice.

The battalion of ininstry at Kingston is to be converted into artillery. A guard from the Kingston battery has been sent to Toronto to pretect the mili-

PIECO GUNS TAKING POSITION. Four 9-pound guns have been ordered for Pres-cott. A battery of artiflery is being formed at that point, and a new rifle corps will be organized at Ottawa.

Ditawa.

REATY ARRAMENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

The barreck and Red Hoad batteries at St. John, N. B., have been armed with 32-pound gunz. The Partridge Island battery bas been repaired and heavity armed, and Fort Dufferin, N. B., supplied with 64-pounder rifled guns, and also 32-pounders.

DEVENCE FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia new batteries of artillery have been raised at Yarmouth and New Liverpool and the batteries at these points, as well as at Digby and Sydney, Cape Broton, have been equipped with arity-two punders. The battery at Picton also has been placed in a condition of delence.

A battery of heavy guns has been ordered at

na condition of defence.

A battery of heavy gups has been ordered at Victoria, Vancouver, to command Victoria Harbor and Esquimatil. Colonel Irwin, royal artiflery, his been despatched to place this battery in an effective

THE PACIFICATION OF CUBA.

EMBARGOED ESTATES AND PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OLDER.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUEA, } SECRETARY'S OFFICE, POLITICAL BUREAU. In compliance with the proclamation of His Excellency the General-in-Chief or the army of operations. sities imposed by the crime of rebellion. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to order the immediate return of property embargoed by Executive order, and has given the necessary instructions to that effect to His Excellency the Director General of Finance and to the Governors and Licutonant Governors of the several districts of the taland, to which authorities the interested parties should report in person, in order to receive the above mentioned property.

should report in personal mentioned property.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General it is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all whom it may concern.

The Secretary of the Government General,

R. RUIZ MARTINEZ.

TRANQUILLITY IN ST. DOMINGO.

HAVANA, May 14, 1878. Later advices from St. Dom ngo report that tran-Quility prevails and business is improving.

General Luperon, with his amily, left St. Thomas April 25 for Puerto Plata, where he was enthusiasti-

cally received. It is the general impression that Luperon will be elected President. Affairs in Hayii are unsettled. General unersiness provaits. There is a monetary crisis. The gathering of the crops is flushed. There is not a single vessel in Port-au-Frince Harbor. There is great distress. Coffee is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10. The health of President Canal is much impaired.

EARTHOUAKE IN VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, MAY 14, 1878. An earthquake at "Cua," in Venezuela, killed 660 persons. Heavy shocks were feit at Caracas. The heat at Laguayra is intense, and the health of the city is bad. There are but low vessels in port. Business is ringnant.

THE DROUGHT IN DEMERARA.

HAVANA, May 14, 1878. The recent grought on Demerara Island, it is estimated, will entail a direct loss to pianters of from \$3,000,600 to \$3,500,600.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., May 14, 1878. The country for many miles around Gumneytown a small virlage about twelve miles northeast of this place, was thrown into a state of intense excitement about nine o'clock this morning by a very loud report which emanated from the powder mill of Miller Brother, about one mile from the above place. The explosion, which occurred among the chemicals of the grazing room, was of unusual violence, and is aupposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. The mill, which was a rode frame structure, was completely demonshed. With one exception all the men employed in the building escaped without lajory. William Swartiey, about twenty years of age, who was working in the giazing room, was thrown a distance of about fifty leet. Though terribly injured, strange to relate, the young man was still living at the latest accounts. On several occasions previously this mill has suffered by explosions, Brother, about one mile from the above place. The

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 14, 1878. The approaching meeting of the Republican State Convention, which will convene at half-part ten to-morrow morning in the Opera House in this city, has attracted a larger number of people that on any similar occasion. It is expected that all the nominations will be made before adjourntrations between London and St. Petersburg.

With Todlebers was appointing General that the object of appointing General Todlebers Commander-incoming General Todlebers Commander-incoming Constantinople had drawn it.

Spread of the Insurance of the Chamber proposed, but no attention was paid to them.

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Locking for Constantinops is nearly as well of the nation to protect and encourage labor and secure profitable employment to both labor and secure profitable employment of constantinoping constantinoping and in developing American commerce; that the duty of Constantinoping and in developing American commerce; that the duty of Constantinoping and in developing American commerce; that the duty of Constantinopi ment to-morrow. The platform to be adopted will

The Cimbria Waiting Orders-Her Passengers to Go to California and Philadelphia.

A NEW STEAM CRUISER.

England's Agents Dogging the Steps of the Czar's Representative.

ARMS FOR THE MUSCOVITES.

Half a Million Rifes To Be Ready in Short Order.

TURKEY AIDING RUSSIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Mc., May 14, 1878. Whatever significance there may be in the entrance of the German steamer Cimbria into the land locked waters of Southwest Harbor there is no mistaking the fact that the selection was a most adroit one the-way place until the Cimbria dropped anchor the bay, with her remarkable list of "passengers on board. Your correspondent found Southwest Harbor almost as difficult to reach as the Isle of Shoals in the winter season. Bangor is twelve hours ride by train from Boston, and as rathroad con nication suddenly stops the traveller in search of the mysterious Cimbria must submit to a long, tedious, and most fatiguing ride in a lumbering and jolting old fashioned stage coach, or engage a private conveytween Bangor and Southwest Harbor. Adopting the atter alternative your correspondent reached Eils-

worth by daylight and this place at noon.

WAITING FOR ORDERS. worth has already informed you of the departure of Captain Badenhausen, of the Cimbria, and the leading Russian officers who came to America on board this steamer. Since then affairs on board the vessel arvery quiet, but there is every reason for believing that the stay of the C:mbria on this rockbound coast will be terminated in a very few days. While wait-L. A. Emery, the Attorney General of the State, and found him a shrewd gentleman. Like all the residents of this part of Maine, he was full of the Cimbria and gave me a good deal of information regarding the conduct of the Russians. His official position has, of course, given Mr. Emery considerable opportunity for observation, and he speaks highly of ussians, nearly all of the prominent officers having called on him, but, like every body clse that I have conversed with, the Attorney General is as much in the dark regarding the purpose and destination of the Russians as Mr. Star, the British Consul, who is here on bohalf of Her Britannie Majesty's government NO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Russians visit Ellsworth trequently in carriages to purchase necessaries, but though they all peak tolerably good English, they avoid answering

speak tolerably good English, they avoid answering any questions about themselves. Shopkeepers and livery mon of Southest Harbor and Eltsworth rejoice in the possession of considerable Resian gold, and the strange coins are held by many as choice treasures, for the advent of these visitors is decidedly an event along this part of the coast. On arriving here I called on Mr. Thomas Clark, the United States Customs officer, whom I loud in his office looking over a manifest of a schooner carrying away a cargo of the superabundant grante that abounds here.

ON BOARD THE CHERILA.

Mr. Clark's duties in the customs are very light, so he readily consented to accompany me to the Unibria. We experienced no difficulty in getting on board, but when your correspondent asked a question he was met by a shrug of the shoulders and a smile. "Nobody knew anything," was the statement made by the German officer who had charge of the dock, and I am inclined to believe that such is really the fact, now that Capital Badeshauson and Count Gripenberg have departed. Under those circumstances I had to content myself in looking sharply over the ship. Though we were not permitted to leave the vicinity of the companionway I had previously seen parties of the Russian sollors romaing along the walks, finding them in regulation uniform, so I was not surprised to find the commissioned officers, on board, in undress uniform. Abult the smokestack a group of young officers were playing at shuffleboard, while for ward a large number of the sailors were shuking their bedding and skylarking.

ward a large number of the sailors were shaking their bedding and skylarking.

Though the Jerman officers of the Cimbria seem to have charge of the steamer, there is an air of naval discipling on board that shows that the Russians are have charge of the steemer, there is an air of naval discipline on board that shows that the Russians are really masters. Everything is referred to their commanding officer, and the whole party are organized and complete. One-third of the men are allowed two hours' run on shore every afternoon, and as each boatload arrives at the wharf they stroll away, closely followed by one or two well dressed gentlemen in civilian attre. These are their officers, who are responsible for them white ashore, and return with their men at five o'clock. The disembarkation this afternoon was an evidence of the strict discipline maintained, for a few of the laggards were spoken to very sharply by a tall, black whiskered officer just as he would on his own quarterdeck.

Such is the situation here. A steamer lying at anchor in a harbor usually devoted to lobster catching and canning, and the nucleus of several crews patisanty waiting orders to trun their ships under the Russians wit soon receives all the total cay I have learnoot and seen enough to lead me to be lieve that the Russians wit soon receives ming orders, marching orders. Before leaving Bossoa I ascertained that overtures had been made by certain Russian officials for the transportation of nearly all the men on board the Cimora to San Francisco, and to

RUSSIAN OFFICERS WATCHED. BOSTON, May 14, 1878.

The operations of the Russian agents in this country are becoming of so significant a nature as to attract the attention of everybody, from the British loreign eiplomatic service in particular. For instance, the tail, gawky-looking individual with side whiseers and eyogianses, who sat so disconsolately on the piszza of the Island House at Southwest Harbor since the Cimbria dropped another in that jort, was met by your correspondent on School street, in this city, this afternoon. He was called "The Lone Fisherman," from the fact that he did not seem to be part of the company there assembled, and when a part of the company there assembled, and when anybody got up to go away he was sure to move also. Nobody could find out his name. He refused to register at the hotel, and his man was guarded in the most secret and mysterious way. His appearance in Boston, of course, excited the curiosity of your correspondent, but it was evident that he was still determined to preserve his incognitio. When asked the reason of his sudden departure from Monnt Devert he declined to give any stine that he had business in Boston. A call at the Parker House explained the mystery. On the register were found the names of S. Rossett, A. Addreed, P. Wottzenborg and E. Rogosin, all from Southwest Harbot. They are Russian efficers, and in company with Captain Badennausen, of the Cimbrie, and Captain Grippenberg, of the Russian Royal Navy, had arrived in Boston at eleven o'clock to-day. They left Southwest Harbor on the steamer Lewiston yesterday, and reached Portland in time to catch an early morning train. Badenhausen and Grippenberg went through to New York without delay, and will confer with other agents of the Russian service in that city. Captain itemp W. Hunt, of this city, also an agent of the Carr, went through to New York without delay, and will confer with other agents of the Russian service in that city. Captain itemp W. Hunt, of this city, also an agent of the Carr, went through to New York without of more than ordinary import is contemplated. As I telegraphed you last aight the arrangements for the transfer of the Cimbria's "passangers" to Callfornia have been completed. The agents of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and the Union Pacine, have settled all the details, fixed the number of cars needed, and have contracted with partice at different points on the route for supplies, to be ready for delivery when the train reaches their respective places.

I cailed on Mr. Weltzenberg at his room in the Parker House, and found him a very reticent and anybody got up to go away he was sure to move also,

rather bewildered foreigner, about forty years of age. He has the peculiar Russian beard, wears spectacles and looks tired. He and Mr. S. Ro-sett occupy the same room. He speaks very little English, no French to apeak of, but converses floority in German. He is an artifiery efficer, and belongs to the tussian army. He said that he was simply waiting orders, and might be called away at any moment. He declined to state the object of Capitain Badenhaussen's visit to New York, but he let drop one or two incautions expressions which gave me to understand that he was needed there to inspect certain ships in New York and Phisadelphia which were fixely to be bought by thog tvernment. The presence of Capitain Hunt there would seem to confirm this theory, and the fact that the men are soon to start from Malhe for San Francisco would indicate that the Cimbria will soon houst her sails and seek some secluded port for another rest, or return for another shipload of passengers. The Englishman who has been watching her movements, and who was spiken of above, left on the same boat with the Russians and reacted Bosson at the same hour. He is engaged in watching the four genilomen at Parker's, and has notined the British Consul at New York to look out for the others. The plot thickens.

PROBABLY A NEW RUSSIAN STEAM CLUISER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1878. The statement telegraphed from here a few days ago, mentioning the beitef that the Russian agents were negotiating for the purchase of the fine new steamer The State of California, appears to be confirmed. The steamer is nearly really to be launched from Cramp's shipyard, and is being pushed so as to he sent off the ways on Thursday. Yesbe sent off the ways on Thursday. Yesterday the order was suddenly given to stop work on the ordermandral outside joiner work, to the great surprise of the men. Vessels on the smooth Pacific could carry this ornamental work, but on the rough Atlantic it would not be suitable. This altoration in the plans of construction, and other circumstances which your correspondent is not at liberty to publish, appear to render it quite probable that the Galifornia, when is guaranteed to make fourteen knots an hour, has changed owners, and that instead of plying on the California coast, as one of the fleet of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line, she will put to sea as a Bussian cruiser.

ARMS FOR BUSSIA -A LARGE CONTRACT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14, 1878. The Providence Tool Company, in this city, which as for the past year been active in the manufacture of Peabody-Martini tifles for the Turkish government, and which has been shut down since the cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Russia, has suddenly assumed an air of activity that indicates a fresh cor tract. The secret of this briskness lies in the fact that the company has fust completed a contract with the Russian government for the manufacture of over half a million of rifles of the same pattern and calibre as those furnished to the Ottoman goverument. The factory will be running on full time hefore the last of the week, with from fitteen hundred to two thousand men employed. A visit to the office of the company discloses the fact that they are making preparations for the filling of the largest order they ever received from any foreign country.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR THE CEAR. When the Russian Commission visited this country in 1876 they established headquarters in New York city, where Colonel K. Ordinetz, a Russina military official, acts as inspector of arms, assisted by several American officers. In the past two years they have had arms and munitions of war shipped by the manufacturers to Hamburg, where they have been cared for by agents of the Muscovite government, while in other cases they have been delivered to the Russian agents here and have been spirited away in their own vessels, the comparatively small amount making it an easy matter to envelop small amount making it an easy matter to envelop the transaction in mystery. These arms, in addition to passing inspection in this country, have been submitted to the military authorities in 31. Petersburg, and the decision resulted so favorably to the American manufacturers that several large contracts have been negotiated in order to place the great army of Russis on a superior war footing in the event of a conflict between the Czar's government and that of for English faljesty.

The Russians have been much behind the Turks in

Her Eughah Algesty.

SUPERIORITY OF OUR HIPLES.

The Russians have been much belief the Turks in their armament, as was generally admitted by mititary observers during the great struggle that has justiclosed. They were much slower in awailing themselves of modern imprevements, and they suffered in consequence. They were quick to realize this fact, and so are determined to prout by thoir experience, the superiority of American arms was universally recognized, and by none so much as by the Russians themselves, who had to winness the depletion of their ranks by the murderous fire of the Turkish infantry. They have had on hand for a number of years a large stock of Berdan and Sinder rifles, and have expended a large amount of money in altering them to breechloaders. This they discovered when late in the day to be false economy, and they are now determined to throw them overcoard and arm their men with the Peabody-Martin rifles. They attribute their heaviest disasters in the carrier part of the war to the superiority of the Turkish small arms.

A CONTRACT INTERREPTIO.

A CONTRACT INTERREPTED.

When the war began to go against Turkey the Ot-When the war began to go against Turkey the Ottoman government and awaiting its orders in this enty about 200,000 rifles, for which they did not send the money, and they were consequently not forwarded. These were stored in the company's storerooms, and it was thought that some difficulty would be experienced in disposing of them. I have the authority of one of the directors of the company for stating that these, with 300,000 more to be manufactured, have been purch seed by agents of the Russan government,

with 300,000 more to be manufactured, have been perchused by agents of the Rushan government, of which so many have made their appearance in New England within the past mouth. The order is percemptory as to terms and time, and in a few days the works will be running day and night so as to complete the contract. It is enderstood that the company will also farmash hardware and general armament for Russian ships that may be purchased here within the next few months.

An AGERMMENT RUTWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The most peculiar part of the contract is that an understanding exists between the Russian and Turklish governments by which the latter will assign the romaiting portion of their contract for the undelivered part to the former, and that the agents of the two governments here will act in concert in the matter of the transfer.

The company's officers decline to make any statement as to the terms and nature of the contract, it ting that they are not allowed to diverge the secrets. The fact that these works will start up so suidenly gives a stimulus to the general business of the city, and is regarded as a blessing, notwith-standing the possibility of the terrible carnage which the arms may cause.

CAPTAIN, SEMETSGHINE BETURNS TO NEW

CAPTAIN, SEMETSCHINE RETURNS TO NEW YORK-ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN GRIPENBERG, OF THE CIMBRIA; CAPTAIN T. AVELLON AND CAPTAIN ALEXEIE F.

Everthing was rather quiet yesterday around the neadquarters of the Russian navy, as Captain I. P. Semetschine was still absent from the city. Captain Semetechine left the Everett House on Monday morning, accompanied by his wife and two of the officers that have been staying in the house for the past few days, and they did not return until nine o'clock P. M. During his absence the hotel clerks have been kept busy receiving the Captain's correspondence, which by las night had accumulated to quite alarming proportions. see the Russian agent, many of whom wished to dispose of ships, steamors, implements of war, torpedocs, infernal machines, and, to fact, anything in that lin that the Russian government may require. Captain

infernal machines, and, in fact, anything in that line that the Russian government may require. Captain A. Gripenberg, who arrived from the East on Monday, remained at the hotel the greater part of yeaterday. During the evening he received the Hunahe reporter in his recom and had quite an interesting conversation on general topics, but declined to make any statements in regard to the nature of their mission, as he said that Captain Semet chine was his superior officer and the proper person to apply to for any information. Captain A. Gripenberg could give no information about the Thuringia or say of the other steamers that it has been rumored are now on their way from Russia with more officers and men to man crusers. He said he did not know what vessels were expected to arrive. Captain A. Gripenberg is quite a young looking man of about thirty-two years of age. He was very courteous to the Hanato representative and quite willing to talk on any subject except that relating to his business in this country.

Captain L. P. Semeischine declined to see any of the representative and quite willing to talk on any subject except that relating to his business in this country.

Captain L. P. Semeischine declined to see any of the representatives of the press last night. Shortly after mis return Captain Gripenberg of the Cimoris, the clief brother of daptain A. Gripenberg, called at the hotel and paid a vi-it to Captain Semetschine. Captain T. Avoilon and Captain Acceled, two other officers that trivod with Captain Gripenberg of the Cimbria fast evening, slice paid their respects. The three officers just hamed are stopping at the Westimoster liote, where they arrived from the East shortly after eight last evening. They only paid a short visit to their commanding officer and then returned to their hotel. A number of other officers are expected to arrive from the Cimbria during the week, as Captain Semeuschine has given orders to purchase of the party have arrived in New York something will probably be done very soon. A number

IS SHE ON THE CIMBRIA'S TRACK? HALIPAN, N. F., May 14, 1878.

Her Majosty's steamship Pert, from Bermuda, ar-

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Professor Benjamin Petrce, of Harvard College; seneral James Craig, of Missourt, and S H. H. Clark, general superistendent of the Union Pacific Rattroad are at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, are at the New York, James A. Roberts Commissioner from Victoria to the Paris Exposition and Hiram S.bley, of Rochester, are at the Windson Congressman E. Kirke Hart, of Albion, N. Y., and ex-Governor A. P. K. Safford, of Ar.zona, are as the Metropolitan. Pay Director John S. Conningham, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman. Judge Charles Danjels, of the New York Supreme Court, it at the Grand Central. United States District Attorat the Grand Central. United States District Attor-ney Calvin G. Child, of Counceticut, is at the Everett, Jersme B. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westin Inster, James F. Joy, pressient of the Dotroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company, and Bishop John Sharp, of Sait Like City, are at the St. Nicholas, Colone John V. Du Bors, United States Army, is at the Star-

COMPLETE ERADICATION OF AILMEN'S OF MARK TWAIN ON PROFASITY.

MARK TWAIN ON PROFANITY.

In a note to the publishers of his justly celebrated Scrap Book the famous numeric observes that he invented and natented it, "not to make mency out of it, but to economize the profamity of this country." 'For,' he continues, "you know when the average man wants to fine his scrap book he can't find his paste—then he swears; or if he finds it, it is dried so har! that it is only fit to est—then he swears; he can he finds it, it is dried so har! that it is only fit to est—then he swears; for he cas muchage, it minches with the lak, and heat year be cannot read his sgran. The result is harries and hards of profamity. There is another circumstance in life under which the average man! I flable to indulge in unlimited profamity. It is when the "namity physician" sends him a oll of \$100 or \$250 tor treating his wife, while that tady's face has become buter than over, through the merches persecutions of the content of t

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